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VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1833. NO. 9.

POETRY.

HYMN FOR CHRISTMAS.

IN hymns of praise, eternal God!
When thy creating hand
Stretch'd the blue arch of heaven abroad,
And meted sea and land,
The morning stars together sung,
And shouts of joy from angels rung.

Than Earth's prime hour, more joyous far
Was the eventful morn,
When the bright beam of Bethlehem's star
Announc'd a SAVIOUR born!
Then sweeter strains from heav'n began:
"Glory to God—good will to man!"

Babe of the manger! can it be?—
Art *thou* the Son of God?
Shall subject nations bow the knee,
And kings obey thy nod!
Shall thrones and monarchs prostrate fall
Before the tenant of a stall?

'Tis He! the hymning seraphs cry,
While hov'ring, drawn to earth;
'Tis He! the shepherds' songs reply,
Hail! hail Emmanuel's birth!
The rod of peace those hands shall bear,
That brow a crown of glory wear!

'Tis He! the eastern sages sing,
And spread their golden hoard;
'Tis He! the hills of Sion ring,
Hosanna to the Lord!
The Prince of long prophetic years
To day in Bethlehem appears!

He comes! the Conqueror's march begins,
No blood his banner stains;
He comes to save the world from sins,
And break the captive's chains!
The poor, the sick, and blind shall bless
The Prince of Peace and Righteousness.

Tho' now in swaddling-clothes He lies,
All hearts His power shall own,
When He, with legions of the skies,
The clouds of heaven His throne,
Shall come to judge the quick and dead,
And strike a trembling word with dread.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6, 1833.

"I have thought you might like to hear something of movements here now, and I believe to the citizens of Philadelphia, and to the public generally, unexpected. Night before last, many strangers arrived at the City Hotel, (where I lodge,) and among them I noticed several distinguished advocates of the doctrine of immediate and unconditional emancipation. It was whispered that an anti-slavery convention was to be held, and that delegates had arrived from nearly all the non-slaveholding States. This proved true, and yesterday and to-day such a convention has been in session, and the result is, the information of a *National Anti-Slavery Society*, founded upon the principle of immediate emancipation. I was present at the [illegible] delphi, (where the Convention sat,) yesterday, and should think the number of members about sixty, two or three of whom are colored men. The President is Rev. Beriah Green, Principal of the Oneida Institute, and the Secretaries, Lewis Tappan, Esq. of New York, and J. G. Whittier, of Massachusetts; Messrs. Garrison, Wright, May, and, indeed, all the noted abolitionists, are members. Of the *National Anti-Slavery Society*, Arthur Tappan is chosen President, and William Lloyd Garrison, and Professor Wright, Secretaries. There are about fifteen Vice Presidents and Sixty Managers, residing in different States.

The object of this society is, to convince the people of the whole country that slave holding is a great sin in the sight of God, and that the immediate emancipation of the enslaved is demanded alike by considerations of duty and interest. These are the facts, and of the probable consequence, each one can form his own conclusions. One thing is certain, that some of those in this Society are ready to devote their thousands a year to the promulgation of their doctrines."

A short account of Liberia.

There are no grog shops in the Colony, nor more than two intemperate persons out of the whole population of 3500. A license to retail ardent spirits costs $300. The state of morals is good. Not a single capital offence has been committed.—There is very little gambling, or Sabbath breaking. Not a single riot has occurred. Shoemaking is a lucrative business—and so are all mechanical employments.

An emigrant on his arrival has a building lot assigned him, and a 5 acre pasture lot—if he selects the country, he has 50 acres given him. Agricultural pursuits flourish, but the settlers are fonder of trading. *The Colony is healthy.*—There are fewer swamps than in lower Virginia, and less fogs. The water is good. A man may get employment immediately on his arrival. The natives are friendly, and come a long distance from the interior to see the settlement—The native females are much better looking than the colored women in the United States, and many of them have married settlers.

Gold and silver and palm oil [illegible] medium of exchange. Many persons have become wealthy. The slave trade is forbidden under heavy penalties.

In short it is apparent, from indisputable testimony, of which we have availed ourselves in the above remarks, that the population of *Liberia* are happily situated. *Albany Dai. Adv.*

☞ Mrs. Electa Whittimore, of East Haddam, Conn. is the mother of fourteen daughters. She never had a son.

DEBATE

In the Senate of the U. States, Dec. 11.

On Mr. Clay's motion for calling on the President for a copy of the reasons read by him to his Cabinet in September, relative to the removal of the Public Deposites.

Mr. FORSYTH said, that this was an unusual call, and he was desirous to know for what purpose it had been made, and for what uses the paper which had been called for was intended. He presumed that no one had any doubt as to its genuineness. He had none.

Mr. CLAY replied, that the reasons for the call must be obvious, and would readily present themselves to every Senator; and believing thus, he had thought it necessary to suggest them. It had been said, that the President had issued a particular paper, which he had read to the members of the Cabinet, which had been promulgated to the public as his, and which was in the possession of the country as his. But the Senate had no official declaration of the President, nor any official communication to them of this paper, nor any thing in any form, from him, which affirmed that this paper was his.—If the President had merely read a paper to the members of his Cabinet, without promulgating that paper to the world, it would have presented a totally different question. Gentlemen would have reasonably doubted if they possessed a right to call for the production of a paper which was confidential between the President and the members of his Cabinet. But this paper had been promulgated to the world; and therefore the Senate, if it was the production of the President, had a right to call for an official copy, that they might thus be assured, from the highest source, that it was genuine. He had himself no doubt that the paper was genuine, but the fact only rested at present, on the assertion of a newspaper, and it was not every assertion of every newspaper which was fully entitled to credit. The only testimony now, was the assertion of the Editor of a newspaper, and it was only respectful to the President to ask him for a copy, and if a copy was communicated, there could be no right to presume that it was not genuine.

He was influenced by another reason. This was a proceeding altogether unprecedented in the annals of our country.—It was the first instance of the publication of a paper read by the President to the Heads of the Executive Departments—The Constitution authorized the President to call on the members of the Cabinet for their opinions in writing, on all subjects under deliberation; but this document was a reversal of that constitutional rule; for, instead of going to the Heads of Departments for their opinions, the President had, by this paper, communicated the reasons which ought to influence their judgment. He would not go into the subject to show that it lay at the bottom of this inquiry, by what authority, or for what reasons, the public deposites were removed from the Bank where Congress designed that they should be put, and placed in banks where Congress designed that they should not be put. That was a part of the subject which would hereafter come up for discussion. He had merely risen to answer the inquiry of the gentleman from Georgia; and to say that he wished to ascertain the genuineness of this paper, which now only rested on newspaper authority; and, because if it was an official act of the President, he was desirous to have it before the Senate in an official character. If any gentlemen objected to the word "genuineness" in his resolution, he had no desire to retain it. It was merely his object to obtain possession of the paper, and he would then be willing to assume its genuineness.

Mr. Forsyth said, if he understood the honorable Senator from Kentucky correctly, he admitted that with the intercourse between the President and his Secretaries, whether oral or written, the Senate had nothing to do. This view of the subject Mr. F. did not conceive to be affected by the publicity which, whether with or without the consent of the President, had been given to the paper referred to in the resolution. This paper was one said to have been addressed by the President of the United States to his confidential advisers. Mr. F. said he could not see why the honorable gentleman from Kentucky should entertain any particular desire to get at this paper. What official use could he make of it, when he had got it? Why depart from usage by calling for such a paper as this, unless it was intended to make some official use of it?—Mr. F. said he could imagine that one branch of the Legislature might, under certain circumstances, have a right to call for it, and, if it were refused when called for, to obtain it by the use of any means within its power. But *this* was not that branch of the Legislature. If the paper in question was to be made the ground of a criminal charge against the President of the U. States, it must come from another body, and must be a part of the evidence on which the President of the U. States is to be brought to the bar of this body under a charge of high crime or misdemeanor. The honorable Senator had suggested that the paper referred to might be of vast use in ascertaining by whom the deposites have been removed. As to that, Mr. F. said, there was no question that the deposites have been removed; whether properly or not, would, he presumed, become a subject of inquiry. He presumed, also, that, as to that act, the Senate had already sufficient information to enable the gentleman from Kentucky to form his judgment upon it. Mr. F. concluded by saying he could perceive no use that the Senate had for this paper; the call for it was of a nature entirely unusual, and he should therefore resist it, and require the Yeas and Nays upon the question of agreeing to it.

Mr. BENTON said that he had intended to ask for the Yeas & Nays, if the gentleman from Georgia had not done so, because he considered it due to the Senate that it should appear on the face of the Journal who voted for, and who against the resolution. As to the information sought for from the President, it was impossible for the imagination to conceive the uses to which this information could be applied. The President had already communicated his reasons to all America. He might refuse to send a copy to the Senate, in answer to their call; and such a refusal would, in his opinion, be proper, in reference to the effect it might have in cases to arise hereafter. He asked if it was proper to call on the President to say if a document which appeared in a newspaper as his, was genuine or not? Was it proper that the Senate should call on the President to communicate to them a paper which he had read to the members of his Cabinet? Supposing that, instead of a paper, the President had made a speech to his Cabinet. What difference could be made between a written paper and a speech? He wished to know whether the Senate could have called on him to communicate a copy of his speech? If the Senate could do this, could they not go still farther, and if they could call for this speech delivered to his Cabinet, could they not also call for any thing which he had said to his Cabinet, while sitting in his chair, and talking to them? And if they could do this, could they not go still further, and call upon him for any thing he might have said in conversation to any single member, and which had, by some means, got into a newspaper?—Where, in fact, could a line be drawn? What if the members were lawyers, and he would ask of them, what, in law, was the difference between words written, and words spoken? Was not the whole of it parole? and the Senate might just as well call for what was spoken, as for what was written. He had no doubt that a great many communications were made between the President and his Cabinet on that day. The President might object to send a copy to the Senate. He had already given it to the world. Every Senator might take up the Globe, and read the paper, and might consider it the act of the President, and as much to be relied on as such, as if he had before him the autograph of the President.

In asking for the Yeas and Nays, he had no desire to deter any member of the Senate from using this paper. It might be used from the Globe in which it was printed, as well as if a copy were communicated from the President. But this object was to prevent the Senate from putting a question to the President which he might not consider himself bound to answer.

Mr. POINDEXTER said, that he considered the paper referred to in this resolution, as one intimately connected with the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the U. States. If it was merely a correspondence between the President and Heads of Departments, or one of them, he (Mr. P.) would be one of the last to disturb the President of the U. States, by calling for it. But, he said, he regarded it as a public document, and a document too of great importance. He regarded it as being in the nature of instructions from the President of the U. States to the Head of one of the Departments, with respect to the manner of execution of a duty confided to that Department by law.—The doctrine of the Senators from Missouri and Georgia amounted to this: that, if the President of the U. States had written letters directly to public functionaries, to a Foreign Minister for example, instructing him how to act upon the subjects of great importance to the country, *because* they were letters from the President, and had not passed through the Departments of State to this Minister, it would be incompatible with the rights of the Executive and the duties of the Senate to call for these letters, although they had ever so important a bearing on our foreign relations, even to the extent of involving the nation in a war. Such a doctrine was wholly untenable. The paper in question, as Mr. P. understood it, contained nothing more or less than instructions to one of the Heads of Departments as to the manner in which he should exercise certain functions which by law devolved upon him. It is the business of this branch of the Legislature, said Mr P. to enlighten the People, as well as they can, as to the manner in which the Government is conducted, and to keep them advised of all encroachments upon the rights of [illegible] from any quarter. The question which now presents itself to Congress is, whether the broad line to which the Constitution has drawn between the President of the U. States and the control of the national chest shall be effaced, and whether, by virtue of the power of appointment, the President of the U. States shall not only take command of the Army and Navy, but shall also assume the unlimited control of the purse? Upon his construction of his authority, as expounded in practice, and by the document referred to, what was to prevent the President of the U. States from drawing ten millions of dollars from the Treasury for any purpose he pleased? Nothing at all. He had only to say to the Secretary of the Treasury: I want ten millions of dollars, draw a warrant for it. The Secretary would perhaps reply, there has been no appropriation made by law for any such expenditure of the public money, and I cannot, therefore, draw the warrant.—But, sir, the President might say, I will furnish you a paper containing reasons why I require this ten millions of dollars: I take the responsibility upon myself: I do not mean to control you in the performance of what you believe to be your duty as Secretary of the Treasury, but I respectfully require that you will sign this warrant for ten millions of dollars.—The Secretary perhaps would rejoin, and say, I have maturely considered your reasons, Sir, but I cannot, according to law, and consistently with any sense of duty, sign this warrant. What then, Sir? said Mr. P. Why, Sir, with the promptitude of a Napoleon, or of the Grand Turk, or of the Emperor of Russia, the President might say, Mr. Taney, I appoint *you* Secretary of the Treasury; and, if Mr. Taney would not comply, he might appoint another and another until he found one fit to his purpose. By such an abuse of the power of appointment of the Cabinet Ministers, the President might assume the absolute control of the national chest, and at any time dip his hands into it, and take out whatever he would. Now, Sir, I want this paper because it is in the nature of instructions by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury on this very question concerning the public money. So viewing it, I shall give the resolution my support.

Mr. Forsyth said, that, in his view, the propriety or impropriety of the proposed call depended on the use which the Senate were expected to make of this paper. For the purpose of informing the Public it was not wanted by the Senate, for it was already public. We do not call for the paper (said he,) in order to have it before us; for it is already before the world. Why do we want to have it *officially* before us? What official use can we make of it? I see none, Sir. The only official use that can be made of it is one that the Senate cannot make; that is, as evidence of the criminality of the President of the United States, to be preferred by the other branch of the Legislature at the bar of this body. Is such use as this of the paper anticipated? And is this not the only course that can be pursued towards the President in case of the allegation of his having violated either the laws or constitution in connexion with that paper? If, under such circumstances, we were to call for this paper, it would only shew that we were desirous to prompt the other branch of the Legislature to act in the case. The suggestion of the gentleman concerning Letters from the President to Foreign Ministers, Mr. F. did not consider relevant to this question. But if there were a Letter from the President to any officer, containing even treasonable matter, he should deny the right of this branch of the Legislature to call for it, that right belonging to another branch of the Government. Suppose the President were to write to the Secretary of State, you are to give such and such instructions to a Foreign Minister, Mr. F. asked whether the Senate would have a right to call for such a paper? No. No matter what it contained, even were it the direst treason, it could only come before the Senate in the shape of a charge against the President from the other House. No suggestion having been made of any official use of this paper to be made by the Senate, Mr. F. said he should still oppose the call for it.

Mr. Webster rose and said that perhaps, after the various admissions which had now been made of the genuineness of the paper, the Senator from Kentucky might be induced to consider his purpose as well answered on that point, as if he retained the original phraseology of his resolution. And in a modified form, he, (Mr. W.) did not feel any objection to its adoption. He looked at the subject in a light somewhat different from that in which it was viewed by the gentleman from Georgia. If this was a letter to the heads of Departments, it could hardly be an official document, and the Senate would have a right to call for it. His doubt was, whether it was an official act, which, as such, might come before the Senate without an express call. If it was a document which might come before the Senate in an official form, then the present motion might have been considered premature. But it could not be doubted by any one, that, before the close of the session, and it was impossible to tell how soon, there would be that before the Senate, which would render it necessary to show how the removal of the de[illegible] would necessarily arrive, and he was desirous that all information on the subject should be communicated to the Senate. He was therefore influenced by a twofold motive. In the first place, he was satisfied that this subject must become a topic of discussion; and, secondly, he could not view this document as strictly an official act of the President. It had not been read to the Cabinet only, but to the whole people. It appeared to embody instructions. It was a paper which did not essentially differ in its character from a proclamation. There was no existing statute which required of the President to send to the Senate a copy of a proclamation. But, during the last session, a certified copy of a proclamation had been sent to the Senate. And although this was not, in the strictest sense, an official proceeding, it was intended to be a public defence of an official act. If the resolution had been simply a call for that paper, he should feel himself bound to sustain it, as he did last year a call for the proclamation to which he had alluded. He would therefore suggest that the part of the resolution which required as to the genuineness of the paper, and which carried on its face an implication, should be stricken out, and that the genuineness of the paper should be taken as admitted, and that the proposition should be merely a call for the paper. With the consent, therefore, of the Senator from Kentucky, and certainly not without it, he would move to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word 'Resolved' and inserting as follows:

"That the President be requested to send to the Senate a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Departments, dated the 18th day of September last, relating to the removal of the deposites of the public money from the Bank of the U. States and its officers."

Mr. Clay said he believed there was no instance of an official paper emanating from the President, having been sent to either House without a call for its production. It was the Parliamentary usage, not only here, but in England and France, and in all countries, to make calls for official papers. There was no instance in which Congress had used any paper, purporting to be an official one, without previously calling on the Executive to lay a copy of such paper before them. All this was according to parliamentary usage. All proclamations, from the celebrated proclamation of neutrality of Washington to this time, had all been brought before Congress by a call from one branch or the other. Such was the case with all papers emanating from authority. The motion which he had made, therefore, was in conformity to usage, and was the most respectful course to the President himself. A paper might be published surreptitiously, and yet bear on its face the stamp of authority. It was most proper to go at once to the highest source and obtain the fact.

As to the uses which were to be made of this paper, nothing seemed to run in the head of the gentleman from Georgia, but the idea of impeachment. This appeared to be the only idea he could connect with the call. But there were many other purposes, and some of them had been named by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and there might still be others. Might it not be important to ascertain who had received the public deposites? Whether they had been removed by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or not? And whether he was a mere automaton, or acting, as he believed, in the discharge of his duty? He (Mr. C.) had never intended to use the document in the form of impeachment, nor had he even indicated such a design. A great measure had been done, in connection with the financial condition of the Treasury, concerning which the gentleman from Mississippi had made some very apt and very excellent observations; and it was important to know whether the removal of the public funds had been done improperly, in order that, if so, the Senate might consider whether it might not be proper, by a joint resolution, to restore them.

As to the resolution being premature, he could not comprehend on what ground such a suggestion could be made. It was clearly the duty of Congress, as early as possible after their meeting, to look into the state of the Treasury, and, in this case, to see if the transfers had been made in conformity with the provisions of law, to other banks than that of the U. States: to probe the matter thoroughly, and understand how, why, and on what authority it had been done. The reasons were only now given on the authority of the editor of a newspaper; and so far from intending any imputation on the Chief Magistrate, it was out of respect to him that he had made the motion, not desiring that, in an extraordinary proceeding like this, the facts should be taken on insufficient authority. His object being merely to obtain the paper, he would not object to the modification.

Mr. WEBSTER disclaimed any intention to impute a premature action to the gentleman from Kentucky.

The amendment was then modified according to the suggestion of Mr. WEBSTER.

Mr. BIBB said, he should not have risen in this debate, but for the ground on which the gentlemen from Georgia had rested his argument. Believing that the Senate would have to act on this subject, he would not be satisfied to go into such action, without evidence that this paper, which was called for by the resolution, was genuine. God forbid, that he should take any thing put into that paper, which had polluted this document, and attributed to the President, as genuine! Although he did not believe this paper to be genuine, yet a regard to his public duty would prevent him from acting on it as genuine, because it appeared in that newspaper. He was sure the Senator from Kentucky did not want the paper for the purpose which had been intimated by the Gentleman from Georgia. The President had in his message alluded to the removal of the public deposites, and the Secretary of the Treasury had made a report of his reasons for removing them. The paper now asked for was a paper in reference to this public act of the President. It was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as one of the Heads of Departments, and to the other Heads convened in common council, touching the public moneys. If the Senate had not a right of access to such a paper, he knew not what paper they had a right to ask for, until it should be graciously laid before them. He had no desire to found an action of the Senate on the assumption that a certain paper published in the newspaper which had been named, was an authentic one. He should therefore vote for the resolution in order that he might have the means of forming his own opinion upon the document; and as he had no desire to show any disrespect to the Chief Magistrate, he preferred the resolution in its modified form.

Mr. CALHOUN said, he should vote for the resolution, although he was far from feeling any disrespect for the President. He considered the official communication of this paper as due to the dignity of the Senate, and to the Chief Magistrate himself. And he submitted it to the good sense of gentlemen, if it would be treating the President with proper respect, to predicate any action of the Senate, in reference to so important a subject, on newspaper authority.

Mr. FORSYTH rose to correct an error into which gentlemen had fallen as to what he had said. He did not mean to say that the paper was genuine because it had appeared in a certain newspaper.—He knew too much of the newspapers to make such assertion. But this newspaper was published at the Seat of Government, and all the circumstances combined to give it a character of authenticity. It was a defence of his course to the Cabinet. He differed from the view of this paper taken by the gentleman from Massachusetts; for he (Mr. F.) regarded it as a confidential paper. He thought that the Senate had quite as much right to call for the correspondence with Mr. Duane as for this paper; and he believed that gentleman did not make the proper distinction between a confidential and a public act. As to the use which was to be made of the document, gentlemen said that this paper was the cause of the removal of the public deposites, and that these were the reasons which influenced that act. They then desire to go behind this paper, and for what? Was it to ascertain why the deposites were removed? No. It was to ascertain who had been guilty of the criminal act of removing them. He had not intended to say that gentlemen were desirous to criminate the President. He had merely adopted that view by way of argument, and he believed that the effect of their proceeding would be to urge on the other House, and to shew, that if they were neglectful of their duty, the Senate would act as judges in the case.

Mr. KING made a few remarks in opposition to the resolution. He did not see how the Senate were to act on this document; thought that they had no right to call for it, and expressed a belief that the President might, under the same impression, refuse to communicate it.

Mr. CLAY replied to the suggestion that the call for the paper which was the subject of the depending motion would be an intervention between the President of the United States and his Cabinet. Mr. C. said he certainly did not so regard it. Rumor said, that there were certain members of the Cabinet who gave their reasons in writing against the removal of the deposites. THESE it was not proposed to call for; for Mr. C. agreed that the Senate have no right to call for confidential correspondence between the President and the Heads of Departments so long as it continues confidential. He had placed this call expressly on the ground that the paper in question had been published as by authority of the President, & that such publication remained uncontradicted. Would it not be a strange thing that the whole world should be put in possession of such a paper by the Executive, and that one of the co-ordinate branches of the law-making power should have no right to be in possession of it? In reply to the argument that the genuineness of the paper referred to was undoubted because it had not been contradicted, Mr. C. said this was but circumstantial evidence of its authenticity; strong evidence, indeed, but not the best within reach of the Senate, &c. This evidence he should not presume that the President would refuse to furnish, if called upon. If he did it would be time enough to take the next best evidence of the authenticity of the paper. Suppose, Sir, said Mr. CLAY (in [illegible] observations.) the President were to give an order to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a warrant for money for purposes not required by law, and suppose the Secretary to issue the warrant, and place the order on his files. Or suppose, instead of taking money from the Treasury in detail, the President were by a sweeping act of his so to exercise his powers as to transfer the whole of the public moneys from the place where the law required them to be kept, should we not have a right when the paper is published as an appeal to the

People justifying such a measure, to ask for a copy of that document? This right on the part of the Senate could not surely be questioned, &c.

Mr. KANE gave briefly the reasons which would influence him to oppose the resolution. It was stated as one of the objects, that it was to discover who had removed the Deposites? If that was the object, the question had been already answered by the President and Secretary of the Treasury. But if the object was to shew that the President had made a full statement, then the subject ought to be agitated in the other House, and not here, in the shape of a criminal charge.

The question was then taken, and decided as follows: Yeas 27—Nays 18.

[The President refused to furnish the paper as will be seen by his message which we published last week.]

The Message having been read,

Mr. CLAY rose, eand said, that the call to which this message was a response, had been made upon the President after full deliberation. The right to make it was founded upon the fact of the promulgation of the state paper emanating from the President relating to the deposites of the public money of the people of the United States, with the President's assent and direction. That paper had been published to the world, with the sanation of the President. It was now in the full possession of the people of the United States. It had been published to make an impression; and it had made a deep impression on their minds. But still it had been published on authority alleged by the editor of a newspaper, to be derived from the President.—Whether the paper was, in fact, genuine, or, if genuine, whether it was promulgated with the President's sanction, were questions respecting which we had no evidence, but that which the editor, the paper itself, & concurring circumstances, afforded. In this situation, it was by (Mr. C.) himself, and he supposed by those who voted with him in supporting the call, deemed due and respectful to the President, due to the Senate, and due to the whole country, to appeal to the highest source of information in relation to this subject, and to request an authentic and official copy of the paper itself.

This call was in conformity with established usage, co-eval, he (Mr. C.) believed, with the Government. Whenever either branch of Congress desires a public paper in the possession of, or proceeding from, the Executive, it has called for it. Innumerable instances of such calls are to be found in the journals of the two Houses.

In this case, the President refuses to comply with the call; and undertaking to judge of the rights of the Senate, and of the rights of the Executive, pronounces that the call is not one which the Senate can constitutionally make, or with which it was his duty to comply. Whatever sincerity and strength may exist in the opinion of the President, they cannot be greater than those which are entertained by him (Mr. C.) and he has no doubt by the majority of the Senate, that they have a right to an official copy of the paper. He had expressly disclaimed all right of intervention between the President and his confidential advisers. Every such purpose, was and is, distinctly disavowed. If the document had remained confidential, it would not and could not have been called for. It is because it had ceased to be confidential, and has been made public by the authority of the President himself; because he has broken the seal of confidence, and published to the world a highly important state paper, affecting the custody and safety of the Treasury of the people of the United States, and the immediate, if not the sole cause of the most important act ever performed by the Executive of the United States, that the call has been made. And is it come to this, that the whole world, including the people of the United States, may be put in possession of such a paper, and that an official copy of it shall be denied to a co-ordinate branch of the government?

But, Mr. C. said it was not necessary, nor was it his purpose, to proceed any further in this matter. He desired the highest and most authentic evidence of the paper in question. It has been applied for, and is refused. And now, by all the dictates of common sense, and according to all the rules of evidence respected here or elsewhere, he was at liberty to use the best evidence in his power; and he should hereafter use, on all fit occasions, a copy of the document referred to as published in the current newspapers of the day.

Mr. GRUNDY said that he had always himself believed the motion calling for this paper, unnecessary, and that no benefit could result from it. It was unnecessary, because evidence of a fact was only required when the fact itself was disputed. There was no dispute in this case. Friends and enemies had considered this paper as an authentic one. Why then was it necessary to call on the President for evidence that it was so?

Every body on this side of the House admitted the paper to be genuine, and every body on the other side believed it to be so; no benefit, therefore, was to be expected from the call. He had also another objection to the call, and that objection was now recognized by the Chief Magistrate himself. That was, that the Senate had not, in his opinion, a right to make a call for what had passed between the President and the members of his cabinet. If they had a right to do this, he did not know where they were to stop. He did not intend to question the motives of the Senator with whom this call originated. It had become the act of the majority of the Senate. But the President had said, in a respectful manner, that it was not a matter on which the Senate had a right to be informed. The President had thought, and correctly so, that to send this paper would be to establish a precedent of a dangerous character for those who might come after him. He (Mr. G.) did not know that he should ever have to say any thing on the subject of these deposites: but, if he should, it would be impossible for him to deny the authenticity of this paper. He believed that it was authentic, as firmly as he believed that he was now standing in his place.

He concluded with moving to lay the Message on the table; and the motion was agreed to.

Report of the Secretary of War.—The annual communication of the Secretary of War to the President, reporting the condition of his department to the constitutional Commander in Chief, has been received. It is strictly a business paper, without any flourishes of rhetoric. The condition of the *skeleton* of an army, which it is the policy of our government to preserve, is satisfactory. One new regulation is spoken of, which meets our hearty approbation, viz: *the abolishment of all Sunday parades in the service.*

The Secretary suggests the establishment of a fund for the relief of invalid officers, and the widows and orphan children of officers dying in the service, to be created by a regular and moderate deduction from the pay of each officer. The suggestion is a valuable one. But ought not the pay to be increased, before such an assessment is made? Our officers receive but a beggarly allowance; and can ill afford a deduction. Let the fund be created however—by the Government, if it has not. A large portion of the report is devoted to Indian affairs. Measures for their gradual expulsion to the 'antres vast and desarts idle' of the Great West, are in continued progress.

THE NAVY REPORT, shows the whole number of officers of our navy, under warrants and commissions, is about 1000, maintained at an expense of $850,000. The seamen are about 5000; expense, $1,130,000. Expense of the Marine Corps, exclusive of barracks, &c. $190,000. Expenses on all the Navy Yards last year, exclusive of dry docks, $360,000; on the docks (at Charlestown and Norfolk) $180,000. The live-oak lands belonging to government are said to be increasing in value.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas says—The new Clerk of the House of Representatives of the U. S. (Mr. Franklin,) is a stout, bluff, black, and curly haired Pennsylvanian, looking somewhat as if he had been bred among the bulls of Bashan; but withal active and lively, with a strong and good voice, and apparently possessed of sufficient talents.

The United States' companies, under the command of Major Heilman, left Savannah on the 6th inst. in the steam packet George Washington, for Augusta.

The Mobile Commercial Register has the following remarks in relation to this movement on Alabama, from which it seems that there is no doubt in that quarter as to its object. But there is some mystery in the business, which will probably soon excite the curiosity of Congress.

Important Military Movement.—We have just learned from an authentic source, that orders have been issued from Head Quarters for the immediate marching of Ten Companies of U. S. Artillery, completely equipped for the field, to Fort Mitchell, in this State. This detachment, added to the troops already stationed at that post, will constitute an effective force of 14 companies; and it is probable that a general officer will be designated to the command.

The object of this movement cannot be misunderstood. We have never abandoned the hope, that a collision between the Federal and State authorities may be avoided; but we are not of the number who regard the question as by any means disposed of. The General Government will make every effort to complete the Indian Reservations, by the 15th January, and if that is found impracticable, to designate the districts in which they are to be located; but should they fail in these objects, there can remain no more doubt that the settlers will be removed, than there is of the ability of the Government to effect it. Should matters come to this extremity, which may Heaven avert, what a fearful responsibility must rest upon those who have been instrumental in urging it on. How utterly misjudged, illtimed, and inappropriate are the sneers and taunts of the nullifiers, that "the President has backed out,"—'that he has succumbed to Governor Gayle,' and that he will not dare to execute laws and treaties, and maintain inviolate the plighted faith of the nation.

The Capitol saved by a Slave.—Our readers have been informed that the State House at Milledgeville, Georgia, was lately near being destroyed by fire. The preservation of the building was mainly owing to the great and hazardous exertions of a colored man—a Slave. Immediately after the fire was over, his liberty was offered him, but he refused to accept it. The Governor has recommended to the Legislature to vote him some handsome and acceptable reward. The man was the property of Mr. Mailor.

Cherokees.—The Athens Banner of the 22d ult. says—"We are informed by a gentleman from Floyd county, that the deliberations of the late Cherokee Council, held at Red Clay, Tenn., were of a very boisterous character, and resulted in a complete split between the emigrating and anti-emigrating parties. An attempt was made by the latter party to remove from the Executive Council Messrs. Ridge & Coody, the leading friends of emigration, which failed. Those individuals then tendered their resignations, which were accepted. It is thought they will enroll their names for emigration, & with them nearly one half the Indians will go west of the Mississippi. Our informant says the enrollments were going on rapidly. A new delegation to Washington was appointed, consisting of Ross, M'Kay, and others—names not recollected."

A young lady in New York died a few days since, in consequence of the terror excited by the late atmospheric phenomenon. During its continuance she swooned, and was carried to her chamber, where she soon recovered. The falling stars, however, made so deep an impression upon her mind, and caused so firm a belief that they were indicative of the speedy dissolution of the world, as to cause death in a few days.

The Ohio Atlas mentions that a black man, of Steubenville, in that State, has prosecuted a white lady for a breach of marriage promise. He claims $800.

The Kings of Europe.—There are 49 reigning sovereigns in Europe, exclusive of Otho, who was elected to his present rank. Nineteen of these are Catholics, seventeen Lutherans, 5 Reformed Dutch, five Evangelical, one Episcopalian, one of the Greek Church, and one of the Mahometan. The oldest of them all is Anthony of Saxony, who is 77; the youngest, Ferdinand of the two Siciljes, who is 24, and Donna Maria, who is 15. Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe-Altenberg, has been on the throne longest—53 years. The youngest at accession were those of the Dutch Princes, who were 2, 3, and 5. There are two Republican rulers in Europe, the Landeman of Switzerland, and the President of the Ionian Isles.

It appears that the port of New York is about to be visited by an *Austrian* Squadron. A gentleman who lately arrived at Boston from Trieste, states that two frigates and a corvette were fitting out at that place by the Austrian Government, to convey 600 Polish Officers as passengers to N. York.

The greatest Hog market in the world.—The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser says, that for the last three or four weeks there were not less than fifty thousand hogs killed in that city, and the editor is convinced that Cincinnati is 'decidedly the first pork market in the world.' Quite probable, but whether it be or not, we will be among the last to dispute the supremacy, or detract a single bristle from the chaplet of glory.

A bay craft belonging to Baltimore, caught, one day last week, 800 terrapins. They were all purchased by one person, at 28 cents each, $224. A good day's work.

A very virtuous lady was desired by another to teach her what secret she had to preserve her husband's favor:—'It is,' said she, 'by doing all that pleases him, and by enduring all that displeases me.'

The celebrated cosmopolite, LORENZO DOW, for some days past, has been delivering discourses in the neighborhood of Wilkesbarre, Pa. He is on his way to Washington, D. C. He is as eccentric as ever.

The ruling passion strong in death.—Peter Field, a colored fiddler, died in N. York, a few days since. He had been the leader of a cotillion band for more than two years. The last words he was heard to utter were *'balance to corners!'*

Benjamin Tappan, of Ohio, recently appointed to the office of Judge of the U. States Court, in his young days, it is stated, used to make journeyman's wages at twelve different trades.

A Shave.—One hundred and fifty casks of bronzed statues arrived from Liverpool, faithful likenesses of Bonaparte, Jackson, Wellington, Van Buren, Swartwout, Cambreling, Hamilton, Biddle, and other distinguished personages, which turned out on inspection to be lead, some weighing 50 lbs. The bronze figures are free of duty—lead pays 3 cts. per lb. The whole will be seized, confiscated, and melted down. What an amalgamation—let's have no fighting in the crucible.

N. Y. Star.

A famine is seriously anticipated in the Southern Provinces of Russia, and it is expected that the ports of the Baltic and Black Sea would be thrown open for the free importation of grain and flour. Letters represent the situation of the people as miserable beyond the power of description. An agent of the estates of Prince —— says, though furnished with pecuniary means, I can no where find sustenance for the poor starving creatures confided to my care. I see men daily rolling upon the ground, unable to work, for want of food. The price of a pood, or 40 lb. of rye meal, which in days of abundance can be purchased for 30 copecks, and at no time have I ever known it higher than 150, is now at 400 copecks, and I should not wonder to see that price doubled. The rot, in some places, has broke out among the cattle, and serious apprehensions are entertained that the cholera will make its appearance; whole villages, with their furniture, may be seen moving towards the North, selling as they go along almost every article, for the purchase of a scanty meal.

Mutiny and Murder in a steamboat.—As the steamboat Freedom was on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville, on the 20th November, a dispute occurred between some of the deck hands and the deck passengers, which resulted in the killing of one of the former, named James Algao, and afterwards in the cruel and cold-blooded murder of a deck passenger by the name of Barbes. A part of the deck hands, under Robinson, the mate, were for some time in mutiny, but were finally secured, and the lives of the officers and passengers preserved. The mutineers had plotted the utter destruction of the boat and all on board but themselves, by applying a slow match to some powder in the hold, having provided for their own escape in the small boat. The mate and his murderous companions were landed at Mills Point, and handed over to the civil authorities.

The National Gazette says that the pressure in the money market of Philadelphia, is unexampled in the annals of that city. The Commercial Intelligencer states that, until within a few days past, there has not been a single important failure in Philadelphia for the last twelve months.

High price offered for a young Bullock.—A man and woman have been arrested in Frederick county, Md. charged with having stolen the child of John Bullock, of Ohio, and for the recovery of whom $500 was offered.

The New York Star has obtained information from a passenger in the schr. Fornax, from Jamaica, that the governor of the island had dissolved the Provincial Legislature in consequence of their refusal to pass the necessary laws to carry into effect the act of the British Parliament for the emancipation of the slaves. The government had sent munitions of war, and provisions, in vessels of war, from Port Royal to the different ports in the island, anticipating a revolt on the part of the negroes. He had expressed to the Assembly his determination to rest on the security of the troops of the line, which had been reinforced, and on one portion of the militia, alluding, of course, to the whites. Several families had made arrangements to avail themselves of the first packets for N. York.

STILL ANOTHER!

We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 2d inst., that the steam-boat WILLIAM PARSON, a few days previous, collapsed one of her flues, below Vicksburg, and scalded several of the firemen badly. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 16.

In the House, on Saturday, an interesting debate took place, involving the principle of the expediency and constitutionality of allowing the owners of stock in corporate companies to vote by proxy.—Messrs. Goodman, Wiegand, (Phil.) Holcomb, Thompson, Ayres, Stevens, Keating, and Walker, were among the Speakers. It is expected that the debate will be resumed to-day. We shall give a sketch of it as soon as possible.

On Saturday, Mr. Stevens offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed March 19, 1810, entitled "an act to prohibit in courts of justice, the reading or quoting of British precedents subsequent to the 4th of July, 1776."

☞ The following directors have been chosen by the House of Representatives:

Bank of Pennsylvania.—Jno. S. Riddle, and Elihu Chauncey.

Philadelphia Bank.—Francis Shoemaker and Paul S. Brown.

Columbia Bridge Company.—Robt. W. Houston and William White.

The following elections were made in the Senate:

Bank of Pennsylvania.—Jesse R. Burden and Henry Korn.

Philadelphia Bank.—Lewis Ryon & Alex. M'Clurg.

Columbia Bridge Company.—Henry Y. Slaymaker and Robert Boyd.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

This report occupies thirteen columns in the last Reporter. The following is the amount estimated THIS YEAR to finish the Public Works now contracted for:

Phil. and Columbia rail road,	$804,895 58
Portage Rail Road,	365,846 35
Beaver Division,	57,041 36
Franklin Line,	94,398 05
Wyoming Line,	17,341 58
Lycoming Line,	301,149 08
Offices, &c. for Lock-keepers,	100,000 00
Repairs,	475,000 00
Damages,	49,328 00
	$2,265,000 00
Steam-engines, Horses, &c.	131,396 00
Total estimate,	$2,396,396 00

Convention of the Democratic Members
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

At a Convention of the democratic members of both branches of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, assembled at the State Capitol at Harrisburg, on Monday the 16th day of December, A. D., 1833, in pursuance of notice. The convention was organized, by electing THOS. RINGLAND, Esq. of Washington co. Speaker of the Senate, President; and DAVID S. HASSINGER, of the city of Philadelphia, THOMAS J. HESTON, of the county of Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr. of the county of Allegheny, and THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM, of the county of Mercer, Vice Presidents; and *William Worthington*, of the county of Chester, and *Charles B. Penrose*, of the county of Cumberland, Secretaries.—Whereupon the following Resolutions were offered by Thomas H. Crawford, of the county of Franklin, considered, and adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the nomination of candidates, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, by a *National Convention*, to be composed of Delegates from the several states of the union.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen persons be appointed by the President and Vice Presidents to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, and an address to the Democratic Republicans of Pennsylvania.

The following committee, in pursuance of the second resolution, was then appointed, viz.

Thomas H. Crawford, of Franklin, John Klingensmith, Jr. of Westmoreland, Francis J. Harper, of Philadelphia county, John Dickey, of Beaver, Henry Petriken, of Centre, John Matheys, of Montgomery, Joseph Eneix, of Fayette, Jacob Stoever, of Lebanon, Jacob U. Snyder, of Berks, John R. Donnell, of York, James Thompson, of Venango, Samuel McKeehan, of Cumberland, and William Piatt, of Lycoming.

On motion of William McCreery, of Washington, it was then resolved, that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Thursday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.; and that the proceedings, signed by the President, Vice President and Secretaries, be published in the Democratic papers in Harrisburg, and throughout the Commonwealth.

Adjourned.

THOMAS RINGLAND, Pres't.
DAVID S. HASSINGER,
THOMAS J. HESTON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr.
THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM,
} V. Pres'ts.
Wilmer Worthington,
Charles B. Penrose,
} *Secretaries.*

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

The VICE PRESIDENT of the United States yesterday took his Seat as President of the Senate, and delivered on the occasion a brief Address, which augured well for the manner in which he will discharge the new duties devolved upon him. In his delineation of the national character and duties of the Senate, we think he was particularly happy.

IN SENATE—Dec. 16.

The VICE PRESIDENT of the U. States this day took his seat in the Chair of the Senate, and delivered the following address;

SENATORS! On entering the duties of the station to which I have been called by the People, deference to you and justice to myself, require that I should forestall expectations which might otherwise be disappointed. Although for many years heretofore a member of the Senate, I regret that I should not have acquired that knowledge of the particular order of its proceedings which might naturally be expected. Unfortunately for me, in respect to my present condition, I ever found those at hand who had more correctly appreciated this important branch of their duties, and on whose opinions, as to points of order, I could at all times safely rely. This remissness will, doubtless, for a season, cause me no small degree of embarrassment. So far, however, as unremitting exertions on my part, and a proper respect for the advice of those who are better informed than myself, can avail, this deficiency will be remedied as speedily as possible; and I feel persuaded that the Senate, in the mean time, will extend to me a considerate indulgence.

But, however wanting I may be, for the time, in a thorough knowledge of the technical duties of the Chair, I entertain, I humbly hope, a deep and solemn conviction of its high moral obligations. I am well aware that he who occupies it, is bound to cherish towards the members of the body over which he presides, no other feelings than those of justice and courtesy—to regard them as all standing upon an honorable equality—to apply the rules established by themselves, for their own government, with strict impartiality—and to use whatever authority he possesses in the manner best calculated to protect the rights, to respect the feelings, and to guard the reputations of all who may be effected by its exercise.

It is no disparagement to any other branch of the Government to say, that there is none on which the Constitution devolves such extensive powers as it does upon the Senate. There is scarcely an exercise of constitutional authority in which it does not mediately or immediately participate; it forms an important and, in some respects, an indispensable part of each of the three great departments, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial; and is, moreover, the body in which is made effectual, that share of power in the Federal organization so wisely allowed to the respective State Sovereignties.

Invested with such august powers, so judiciously restricted, and so largely adapted to the purposes of good government, it is no wonder that the Senate is regarded by the people of the U. States, as one of the best features, in what they at least consider to be, the wisest, the freest, and happiest political system in the world.—In fervent wishes that it may continue to be so regarded, and in a conviction of the importance of order, propriety, and regularity in its proceedings, we must all concur. It shall be an object of my highest ambition, Senators, to join with you, as far as in me lies, in effecting those desirable objects; and in endeavoring to realize the expectation formed of this Body at the adoption of the Constitution, and ever since confidently cherished, that it would exercise the most efficient influence in upholding the Federal system, and in perpetuating what is at once the foundation and the safeguard of our country's welfare, the Union of the States.

Samuel M'Kean, Senator from Pennsylvania, *John M. Clayton*, from Delaware, *G. A. Waggaman*, from Louisiana, and *L. F. Linn*, from Missouri, appeared to-day and took their seats.

The Senate proceeded to-day, by ballot, the several Standing Committees, which resulted as follows:—

Foreign Relations.—Wilkins, Rives, Forsyth, Sprague, Mangum.

Finance.—Webster, Tyler, Ewing, Wilkins, Maugum.

Commerce.—Silsbee, King, Wright, Waggaman, Sprague.

Manufactures.—Frelinghuysen, Knight, Morris, Linn, Prentiss.

Agriculture.—Brown, Robinson, Kent, Swift, Wright.

Military Affairs.—Benton, ——, Preston, Clayton, King.

Militia.—Robinson, Hendricks, Waggaman, McKean, Clayton.

Naval Affairs.—Southard, Bibb, Robbins, Talmadge, Chambers.

Public Lands.—Poindexter, Moore, Prentiss, McKean, Clay.

Public Land Claims.—Kane, Linn, Naudain, Poindexter, Silsbee.

Indian Affairs.—White, Frelinghuysen, Tipton, Smith, Swift.

Claims.—Bell, Brown, Naudain, Wright, Tipton.

Judiciary.—Clayton, Bibb, Preston, Smith, Bell.

Post-Office and Post Roads.—Grundy, Ewing, Rives, Clayton, Right.

Roads and Canals.—Hendricks, Hill, Southard, Shepley, Kent.

Pensions.—Tomlinson, Prentiss, McKean, Talmadge, Kane.

Revolutionary Claims.—Moore, Swift, Hill, White, Shepley.

District of Columbia.—Chambers, Tyler, Southard, Bibb, Tomlinson.

Expenditures of the Senate.—Knight, Tomlinson, Talmadge.

Engrossed Bills.—Shepley, Morris, Robinson.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the United States Gazette, dated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1833.

The rumbling of the thunder has hitherto been only heard in the distance, but the storm is now gathering its strength above our heads, and the explosions are becoming more proximate and more appalling. The subject of the removal of the deposites is likely to be the question in which all who are not thoroughly Jackson's men will unite. Upon union questions, the old lines of demarcation may still be preserved, and the administration may command a large majority in the house, but there are many who are Jackson in the name, and are willing to shew their attachment to him by sustaining him on ordinary questions, who will, in this greatest question, vote with the opposition. The majority against the course which has been taken, will in the Senate, be from 6 to 9. In the House, it is more difficult to calculate. There is a prodigious influx into this branch of young inexperienced men, ready to take their cue from those who are more advanced in years, cunning and the practice of intrigue; but totally unqualified for that deep reflection and profound investigation which the business of the nation, especially at so important a crisis as the present, requires. I very much fear that, in such hands, great national questions may, in many instances, be determined on narrow and personal considerations, not perhaps from desire or design, but solely in consequence of the construction of the minds by which they are to be determined. A common bill cannot be discharged from a musket bore. It is to be hoped, however, that some of these young statesmen, may be wise enough to make an early discovery of their own deficiency, and willing to yield the convictions of error and experience to the arguments of truth and wisdom. Otherwise we are in great peril, and the destiny of our country may, before the close of this session, receive a retrogade or oblique impulse, from which it may require the exertions of centuries to recover it.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun appear to be on a very intimate personal footing, which is regarded by most persons as an indication that they will be found hereafter acting and voting together on political questions. On the subject of the appointment of Committees in the Senate, and the Public Deposites, they have hitherto gone together. But there are sufficient indications that Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster will not be very fraternal in their co-operation. They are both men too high minded, too patriotic, to suffer any personal feelings to interfere with their public duties, on questions of great magnitude. But it is plain that they are disposed, whether they may have an opportunity, to shiver a lance with each other, with an earnestness which somewhat exceeds the feelings of friendship. There is a flush on the cheek of Mr. Webster when he rises to differ from Mr. Clay, as he has already twice done—once on the phraseology of his call on the President yesterday, and again on the postponement of the election of Committees to-day; which discovers too plainly the condition of the feelings within. And there is an excited expression in the countenance of Mr. Clay when he rises in reply, which tells of hasty indignation. It is to be wished that by the intervention of friends, this incipient bud of hostility could be nipped, blasted and destroyed forever; because, cherished, it may be productive, in its maturity, of very pernicious fruit. I suppose that the division on the subject of postponement may be taken as pointing out with tolerable accuracy, the adherents of Mr. Webster, and those of Mr. Clay. Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Knight, Mr. Prentiss, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Silsbee, Mr. Smith of Conn. Mr. Swift and Mr. Tomlinson, making seven of the New England delegation, voted with Mr. Webster; and Mr. Bell and Mr. Sprague went with Mr. Clay. The test, however, may be merely an imaginary one.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

THE FINANCES.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday sent to the two Houses of Congress.

The *Receipts* into the Treasury during the three first quarters of this year are estimated at $24,855,317; the Receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at $7,675,000; making the total revenue for the year 1833, $32,030,317.

The *Expenditures* of the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at $18,248,388. The Expenditures for the 4th quarter, including $2,301,716 on account of the Public Debt, are estimated at $6,409,916; making a total expenditure within the year of $24,658,304.

The estimated *balance* which will be in the Treasury on the first day of January next (including $1,400,000, unavailable funds, heretofore reported, and also including more than five millions of dollars of unexpended appropriations) is estimated at $9,383,790.

The estimate for 1834 is, that, after the entire extinction of the Public Debt, during the year, there will be in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, 1835, a balance of $2,981,796. [Including, of course, though the Report does not say so, the old sum of $1,400,000 of unavailable funds, produced by the derangement of the currency of the country, anterior to the establishment of the Bank of the U. States.]

From the state of the revenue, the Secretary says, 'it is evident that a reduction of the revenue cannot, at this time, be made, without injury to the service.' The Secretary also says, that, under such circumstances, 'there seems to be no sufficient reason to open, at this time, the vexed question of the Tariff.' The only *recommendations* in the Report, refer to the necessity of a regard to economy by Congress in the appropriations of money; the unclaimed dividends on U. States' Stock; and the necessity of New Buildings for the Treasury, on different plans and sites from the old ones.

The Senate Committees.—Perhaps in the circumstances attending the organization of the Senate's Standing Committees there may have been something which, without explanation, may puzzle our readers, and the Public generally. Neither Mr. CLAY nor Mr. CALHOUN, for example, have been placed at the head of any Committee. This could hardly have occurred by accident. The votes which Mr. CLAY received for the post of Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, were probably thrown not by his political friends, who all voted for Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN for that post, but by their adversaries. Mr. CLAY, and those who acted with them, had it in their power, beyond doubt, to have placed whom they pleased on the Committees; and they seem to have exercised this power discreetly and with liberality.—*Nat. Int.*

☞The House of Representatives was engaged for several days in discussing the question of re-considering the reference of Mr. Taney's Report to a committee of the whole. On the 17th, the vote was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 124, nays 102.

Mr. Polk then moved to refer the Report to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. McDuffie then moved to amend the motion so as to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a joint resolution, providing that the public revenue hereafter collected, shall be deposited in the Bank of the U. States, in compliance with the public faith, pledged by the charter of the said Bank.—This question was not reached on the 18th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DEC. 18.

Memorial from the Bank of the United States.

Mr. BINNEY presented the following memorial from the Bank of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. States, respectfully represent—

That, by the Charter of the Bank, it was stipulated between the Congress of the United States and the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, that in consideration of a full equivalent rendered by them, in money and services, they were entitled to the custody of the public moneys, which were not to be withdrawn from it, unless for reasons, of the sufficiency of which, Congress, and Congress alone, was the final judge.

That the Bank has in all things faithfully performed the stipulations of the charter.

Nevertheless, since the adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order on the 26th of September last, withdrawing from the possession of the Bank, the Custom House Bonds deposited therein, and has subsequently transferred into certain State Banks a large portion of the Public moneys, then in the safekeeping of the Bank, with the purpose of making them hereafter the permanent depositories of the public revenue.

The Board of Directors therefore deem it their duty forthwith to apprize your honorable Bodies of this violation of the chartered rights of the Stockholders, and to ask such redress therefore, as to your sense of justice may seem proper.

N. BIDDLE,
President of the Bank of the U. S.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9th, 1833.

Mr. BINNEY moved that the memorial be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. POLK moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion for laying it upon the table.

Mr. BINNEY called for the reading of the memorial; and it was read accordingly.

The question then recurring upon laying it upon the table, the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted as follows—Yeas 80: Nays 125.

So the House refused to lay the memorial on the table.

Mr. POLK's motion for its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means being about to be put—

Mr. CHILTON moved to amend it by adding instructions to the Committee to bring in a Joint Resolution ordering the Secretary to re-deposite in the Bank of the U. States the public moneys which, by his order, have been removed from that institution.

Mr. CHILTON addressed the House at great length in support of his motion for instructions, in a speech, the report of which, must of necessity, be deferred to another day.

Mr. M'DUFFIE, at the close of Mr. CHILTON's speech, requested him to withdraw his motion, as a decision upon it, would in some measure forestall the consideration of another motion now before this House.

Mr. CHILTON, with some complimentary remarks, consented, and his motion was withdrawn accordingly.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Duane, late Secretary of the Treasury, to a gentleman in New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23, 1833.

My Dear Sir:—I duly received your letter. I was glad to hear from you, not only because assured of your safety amidst pestilence, but because I knew I could rely on the sincerity of all that *you said*—a conclusion rarely arrived at.

It is but too obvious, either that we misunderstood the qualities of Gen. Jackson's head, or else he has been wonderfully altered; on all the cardinal questions agitated, he has failed to be consistent; he promised purity in selections for office, yet few have been purely made; he professed to be a friend to domestic industry, yet he has done more than any body else to prostrate it; he advocated a national government bank, and yet affects to dread a moneyed aristocracy; he complained of the corruption of one bank, and yet takes forty or fifty irresponsible paper-circulating banks under the national wing; he has been for, and against internal improvement; he denounced nullification, yet has of late been unsaying all that he said in his proclamation. In short, I do not believe he has fixed principles, or ever arrived at any result by the exercise of the mind; *impulses and passions have ruled.*

What I thus say, and very loosely say, does not originate in any resentment, but is dispassionately uttered. I have become, as you may have remarked, a sort of object to which the public eye has been for some time past directed. My position is such, that I am not sustained by any faction, but obnoxious to all. I have resisted the President, and his friends denounce me—I am opposed to the United States Bank, and have no quarter to expect there; I am opposed to the State Banks, and am no favorite with them either. These three influences are now the most powerful, the real good of the country seems to be a secondary matter, so that I was put out of office, for the same reason that Galileo was put into a dungeon, because he could not believe at will.

To give you a history of my connection with the administration, would require a small volume: I was asked to become Secretary of the Treasury so long ago as Dec. 4, 1832—was surprised at the offer—*desired to evade it*—was pressed by father and friends to accept—at last, agreed on the 30th January, 1833—gave up my business gradually—and entered office on the first of June—*without any sort of intimation or stipulation.*—I had not been twenty four hours in office, when I felt, as I wrote my father, my vessel on the breakers. I found that the President was in the hands of men, whom I would not trust, personally or politically; a contest at once began, the object of which was to drive me out of office, as the Globe called me "a refractory subordinate." In short, I undertook to tell the President the truth, in the language of a freeman, rather that a courtier; the end of all was my removal from office, under aggravating circumstances. No doubt the whole will be developed by Congress, and you will then see a picture by no means calculated to elevate our institutions in the eyes of the world. It was desired by many, particularly the partizans of the U. States Bank, that I should at once 'write a book;' but I have preferred silence, *until Congress shall act.* If Congress shall make an inquiry, I may then deem it a duty to lift the curtain.

The state of things at present is this: The good of the country is no more thought of than if every thing *ought to be left to chance.* The factious schemes and pretentions of individuals, seeking office, and of moneyed corporations struggling for the use of the public funds, are alone thought of or talked about: to promote the love of liberty elsewhere, by exhibiting its existence here, is not the object of what we call leading men: their design is to rule and to gratify avarice and ambition by such combinations, and distribution of duty or agency, as effect so great results in manufactures and mechanics. Speculation or scheming enters into all things. If we had a single really *free* and able press, we might do some good; but we have not one!

I belong to no man or faction, and the newspapers are all controlled by one or the other. At Washington, my unwillingness to pull, as a well trained mule would, was a matter of *surprise:* moral courage at Washington is as scarce as liberality at Warsaw.

I am now at home, where I find no duplicity, no heartlessness, no sycophancy, or adulation; and humble as that home comparatively may be, it is beyond all doubt precious in my eyes, after what in four months I have witnessed. A few friends fully appreciate my course; but the mass are not allowed to know it.—*The President's presses* are silent, if they do not falsify—and the opposition papers expect me to go over ere they do me full justice! They little know me, it seems."

A State Bank.—We perceive that a State Bank is becoming the rage throughout the West.—The infection pervades all the Western States. In Ohio, every county town, nay almost every village, is for a State Bank, each expecting to obtain a branch. This is not only a *measure of madness;* it is *madnes swithout measure.* It requires no foresight to see where the matter must end. The scramble is to be, necessity against property—wild speculation against solid security. Let those who are most likely to LOSE, look to it. Those who expect to GAIN will be abundantly vigilant. *Cincinnati Gaz.*

Banks.—The mania for establishing new State Banks, appears to pervade the whole country. We sincerely regret to see that almost every State legislature now in session, has on its tables, numerous petitions for the establishment of new banks; as though multiplying Banks, were really to increase the capital of the country—whereas a bank is no more than an association of persons with the power to issue promissory notes payable in specie on demand. And as the specie in the country is probably now not more at a very moderate calculation than one tenth part of the amount of the Bank notes that are already issued—we would ask whether there can be any safety in increasing the number of notes of that description—just at this time?—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

From the Carlisle Volunteer.

Notice is given in the New York papers, of the intended application to the legislature, for the incorporation of thirteen new banks in the city, with capitals, amounting in the aggregate, to twenty-eight millions four hundred thousand dollars! Two of them with capitals, each, of 10,000,000 of dollars! Also, for the incorporations of Three Trust Companies, with an aggregate capital of 7 millions! Other papers state that the grand aggregate of banking capital, to be applied for this winter in the State of New York, including the city, amounts to 50 millions of dollars!

Should the projected friends of these institutions be successful in their views, the scene of corruption which necessarily follows, must be deplored. What scrambling and fighting, and gouging for the stock! Incorporated companies were formerly looked upon with a good deal of jealousy. It has been debated gravely whether they should be countenanced under any circumstances, in a Republic. They now appear to be pets, with the people and legislative bodies. But surely the multiplication of banks, beyond the real wants of a community, ought to be deprecated. A paper currency, far beyond the amount of specie which it is intended to represent, is an evil of no small magnitude. The facility which those institutions furnish for borrowing, is another evil, alike injurious, to the borrower & the community at large. It should be checked rather than encouraged.

The Bank of the U. States may be considered the fly wheel to all the other banks. It regulates and checks them, and preserves them in a sound and healthful state. Destroy this important wheel, and the whole machinery of banking will stop and fall to pieces. Banks will fly off at a tangent, as many of them did some years ago. If this wheel has been, and still is of such essential service, what services may it not render hereafter, when banks have become multiplied, beyond all reasonable calculation? The people, being under the impression that the National Bank will not be rechartered, have extended their applications for charters, for banking purposes, to an alarming and amazing extent. Some of their applications have already been successful in Louisiana, Tennessee, and elsewhere.—What then will become of the country, when one silver dollar in the vaults of the banks is represented by ten or twenty paper dollars in circulation? We do the people injustice when we charge *them* with originating these south sea bubbles. The excitement in favor of this enormous enlargement of the banking system may be fairly traced to the stockjobber, to those who look for immediate and positive gain, to those who are ambitious to figure as directors, clerks and cashiers.—The people have correct and subdued notions upon the subject, if left to think and act for themselves. Unfortunately, this is not the case; and they are the first to suffer for acts of folly, in which, originally, they had no agency. They become the dupes of men more cunning than themselves, and pay the piper while others dance.

FIRST EXHIBITION

OF THE

CHARITABLE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Society respectfully informs the Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that there will be an Exhibition at the house of Mr. Jacob Sanders, on the Corps will perform SHERIDAN's deservedly celebrated Five Act Comedy,

THE RIVALS.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the laughable Farce,

YES OR NO?

Admittance 25 cents. The door will be open at 6—curtain to rise at ½ past 6. Tickets to be had at the bar.

Dec. 23. 2t

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. DEC. 23, 1833.

Appointments by the Governor.

JAMES FINDLAY, of Westmoreland county, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to be the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the place of *Samuel McKean*, elected to the U. States Senate.

DANIEL DURKEE, of York, to be one of the Judges of the District Court of the counties of York and Lancaster.

☞In consequence of the appointment of Mr. FINDLAY to be Secretary of the Commonwealth, it became necessary for the House of Representatives to choose a Speaker in his room. On Tuesday last, the balloting took place, and resulted in the choice of WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq. of Washington county, as follows:

	1st ballot.	2nd.
William Patterson,	84	83
James Thompson,	38	41
John Strohm,	21	0
James Goodman,	2	1
John H. Walker,	1	0

The oath of office was administered to the Speaker elect by Mr. Thompson.

☞Both Houses of our Legislature have adjourned, from Saturday last, until the 3d of January. Our Senator and Representatives are now at home.

☞A bill relating to Executors and Administrators, containing 70 sections, has been under discussion for some days in the House of R. and passed that body on Friday last. The principal speakers were Wallace, Lacock, Ayres, Crawford, of Franklin, Stevens, Thompson and Holcomb. The most material change in the law is, making no distinction between bonds and specialties, and common debts, in the settlement of estates.

☞In the House, on Tuesday last, Mr. Stevens offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to inform this House, whether any of the public monies of the State have been removed from the Bank of Pennsylvania to any other Bank; or have been deposited in or drawn through any other Bank; and if so, by what authority, and for what cause such transfer was made, and whether the State holds stock in the bank or banks in which such deposites are now made.

☞On Monday last, Mr. Stevens offered a joint resolution, that a revolutionary soldier shall not be entitled to an annuity from the Commonwealth, unless he shall have served in the Pennsylvania line at least two months. It was agreed to by the House.

☞It will be perceived by to-day's paper, that the Democratic members of the Legislature have determined in favor of a National Convention; and the presumption is, that Mr. VAN BUREN will be the candidate of that Convention.

In connection with this, we give the following communication from Gen. McKEAN, our lately elected U. S. Senator, in which he avows his opposition to the Convention, and we suppose, therefore, still retains his hostility to Mr. Van Buren.

To the Editors of the American Sentinel.

Gentlemen: Tduly sensible of the limited importance due to my opinions on the prominent topics which are beginning to agitate the public mind in reference to ulterior results, I unfeignedly regret the necessity of thus, under my own signature, contradicting an assertion calculated to exhibit me to public view as vacillating upon a point on which I supposed there could be no doubt—I allude to that portion of a letter purporting to have emanated from a responsible source at Harrisburg, and published in a Philadelphia paper of yesterday, stating that I am in favor of a National Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next Presidency. The assertion is wholly gratuitous, and without foundation.—In reference to that subject, I have held but one language at all times, on all occasions, and to all persons, whether friends or opponents: I am, and always have been, decidedly and unequivocally opposed to this singular innovation upon the established usages of the democratic party, and adverse to the consummation of the *single* and *especial* object intended to be accomplished by it. In haste, I am your obedient servant,

SAMUEL M'KEAN.

Washington City, Dec. 15, 1833.

☞On Thursday last, a number of interesting matters were before the Senate of the U. States.

The subject of steamboat accidents was brought up, and a resolution offered by Mr. Webster, inquiring into the expediency of passing laws upon the subject.

A resolution was also adopted, calling upon the Post-Master General for information respecting his Department, which will bring out all the matter relative to the deficiency there.

A resolution offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Clay, calling for information the Deposites was effected, was called up and adopted. He handled the present Secretary of the Treasury very roughly in his speech, calling in question his "official candor and honor."

The following motion of Mr. Mangum is also of much interest:

Mr. MANGUM said, it was with profound regret that he rose to call the attention of the Senate to a subject involving important principles. He alluded to the message of the President of the U. States to the Senate, of the 12th inst. He regretted that the duty devolved upon him. He had hoped some other gentleman than himself would have directed the attention of the Senate to it. The subject was one involving matters of grave moment, as it touched the great constitutional right of the Senate, and as it touched that high courtesy and mutual respect that ought to subsist between the various branches of the Government. That the Senate should prove deficient in these respects, would to him be matter of great regret. That the Senate had transcended its constitutional rights, in the request which it had made on the Executive in the matter alluded to, must not be admitted. It was, therefore, due to the dignity of the Senate, and due to the institutions of the country, to review its whole course in this matter, and if the Senate had done wrong—if they had transcended its rights—to retrace their steps. But if it had not transcended its just rights, it was our duty to maintain the constitutional rights of the Senate. He, Mr. M. was one who, in the simplicity of his heart, had voted for the resolution calling for information of the President—never dreaming of its being an invasion of Executive power. And he would suppose it impossible that the Senate should lose sight of that respect which was due to the highest functionary of the government. His object was to take up the message for consideration, and to move its reference to a select committee.

Which was agreed to.

The Senate then balloted, when the following gentlemen were announced as the Committee:—Messrs. Mangum, White, Forsyth, Ewing, Southard, Rives and Bibb.

☞Mr. McDUFFIE has made a speech in the H. of R. on the subject of the Deposites, which we will publish soon, if we can find room among the various matters accumulating on our hands.

☞The good citizens of some parts of this commonwealth appear to be disposed to ridicule the present Militia system most effectually. We observe that the 97th Regiment, located about Easton, have elected for their Lieut. Colonel, a man named *Sheffler*, worse in character and appearance than the renowned Col. Pluck. He was formerly a hog-tender at a Distillery, but has lately been elevated to the situation of an Ostler. He is represented as a man about 4 feet 10, hideous mouth, toothless, and an idiot. An uniform, fabricated of curtain calico, is in forwardness for him; a jackass has also been tendered for his use; and preparations are making for a grand parade on New-Year's day, or the 8th of January. However useless may be the annual trainings of our militia, such conduct derogates much from the dignity of those engaged in such displays.

☞The snow storm of Monday night last has been very general.—Great damage was done to the shipping in New-York, Philadelphia, Alexandria, &c. and "accounts of wrecks on the coast are still coming in."—There has been a great loss of lives.

☞The Harrisburg Intelligencer, a Clay and Ritner paper, has come out in favor of the Democratic Convention!

☞A negro man and woman were executed at Baltimore on Friday last—one for rape, the other for murder. A number of interesting Galvanic experiments were tried upon their bodies after death.

Philadelphia Banks.—The Presidents of the different State Banks in the city and county of Philadelphia, held a meeting on Thursday last, with a view to consider the best method of relieving the existing pressure in the money market. We learn from the U. S. Gazette of yesterday, that a resolution was passed by the meeting, recommending that the Board of each of the Banks should memorialize Congress in favor of a restoration of the public deposites to the U. S. Bank, as a measure more likely than any other to restore confidence and produce a salutary effect.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 19th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Watson, Mr. *Frederick Heefner*, of Franklin county, to Miss *Mary Jones*, of Franklin township, Adams county.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *Francis Krum* to Miss *Barbara Mentzer*—both of Menallen township.

DIED,

On Friday last, Mr. *Daniel Beardorff*, sen. of Cumberland township, aged about 72 years.

Gettysburg Library Society.

A meeting of the Stockholders in the Library, will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 6 o'clock, at the Office of Sampson S. King, Esq. on business of interest. R. G. HARPER, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 23. 1t

Gettysburg Hose Company.

A meeting of said Company will be held on *Saturday next*, at 3 o'clock, at the Jail-Street Engine-house.

F. COOPER, *Sec'y.*

Dec 23. 1t

Temperance Meeting.

A meeting of the "Rock-creek Temperance Society," will be held at the Rock-creek Chapel, on *Wednesday next*, at 1 o'clock. The friends of Temperance and the Public generally are requested to attend, as one or two Addresses will be delivered.

J. BARR, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 23. 1t

Temperance Meeting.

A meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society will be held in the Court-house, on *Wednesday the 1st of January next*, at 10 o'clock—when it is expected that an Address will be delivered. The public generally are invited to attend.

R. F. McCONAUGHY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 23. 2t

Notice is hereby Given

THAT the Subscribers have been appointed Auditors, to ascertain the advancements made to the Heirs of ADAM PLUM, deceased, during his lifetime, and also the amount upon which the widow of said deceased is to receive interest during her life; and that they will meet for these purposes, at the house of Jacob Ziegler, in Gettysburg, on *Wednesday the 22d of January next.*

GEORGE SMYSER,
JOHN GARVIN,
SAM'L FAHNESTOCK.

Dec. 23. td

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of said Commonwealth: and that they have appointed *Monday the 20th day of January next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in Chambersburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WM. J. COOK.

Chambersburg, Dec. 23, 1833. 3t

NOTICE.

HAVING removed from the County, I have left my papers, for a few weeks, with M. C. CLARKSON, where I would request all persons having accounts with me, to call and settle.

WM. S. COBEAN.

Dec. 16. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PETER MYERS, Sen. late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same, on or before the *first day of February next.* And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

JACOB MYERS, } *Ex'rs.*
PETER MYERS, }

Dec. 16. 3t

FENCE-VIEWERS.

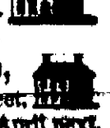
TAKE Notice, that the following persons, *Jacob Bishop, John Bowers, Ephraim Swope, John Lilly, Daniel Dicht, Joseph Heagy, Abraham Rife, & Philip Kohler*, were appointed Fence-Viewers for Adams County, at November Sessions, 1833, by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, for the ensuing year.

JOHN PICKING.

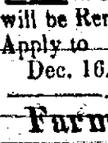
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Gettysburg, Dec. 16. 3t

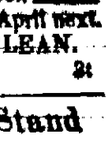
Property for Rent.



A Brick Dwelling-house, &c. in South Baltimore-street, the second from the Diamond.—ALSO,



2 Frame Shops,



in North Baltimore-street, will be Rented from the 1st of April next. Apply to M. McCLEAN.

Dec. 16. 3t

Farm & Tavern Stand FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the West, offers for Sale his

Tavern Stand AND FARM.

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road leading to Baltimore. The Farm contains **82 Acres**, about 60 of which are cleared—15 in meadow; the balance in good woodland. The improvements are an excellent House, Stabling, Oats-house, &c.; there are two wells of water convenient to the house. The Property has been kept for a number of years as a Tavern.

The property will be shown by Jacob Raffensperger, living on the premises.

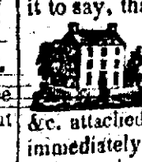
For the terms, which will be very reasonable, apply to

JOHN MARK.

Cash-Town, Dec. 16. tf

A TANYARD FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will Rent his Tan-Yard, &c. in the Borough of FRANKSTOWN, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and give possession at any time after the 1st of April next. As it is presumed the Renter will wish to view the premises before renting, it is deemed unnecessary to give any thing like a minute description of the property: suffice it to say, that it is convenient in all respects, with a comfortable



Dwelling-house, Garden, Out-houses, Barn, &c. attached, all in good order—situated immediately on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Great Northern Turnpike Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and in a wealthy part of the country. **600** Hides can conveniently be manufactured annually; and from the facility and cheapness of transportation to and from the City of Philadelphia, I might add, that few places hold out greater inducements to a man of industry and enterprize. It will be rented for a term of years.

JOSEPH PATTON.

Frankstown, Pa. Dec. 16. tf

TEMPERANCE.

A meeting of the Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity, will be held at the Court-house, on Saturday *Evening the 28th inst.* at 6 o'clock, P. M. Members of the Society, and all persons who feel an interest in the cause, are invited to attend. It is expected that several Addresses will be delivered.

D. M. SMYSER, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 16. td

Temperance Meeting.

THE "Fairfield Temperance Society" will meet in the Presbyterian Church, on *Wednesday the 25th inst.*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when it is expected an address will be delivered.

Dec. 9.

A CARD.

TO THE PIOUS AND BENEVOLENT PUBLIC.

THE "*Female Education Society of Fairfield, and its vicinity,*" return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they received at their former public sale, by which they were enabled, after deducting the expense of materials, to place in the hands of the Treasurer of the American Education Society $50, the product of their own labor.

They would also respectfully give notice, that they have now prepared a greater variety of more valuable Fancy Articles, which they purpose to offer at Public Sale, in Millerstown, on *the 25th inst. (Christmas,)* at 11 o'clock, A. M. where they invite the liberal and generous to attend, and manifest their benevolence to the perishing children of Heathen men.

Dec. 9.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

I will take in at my Coach Factory, FOUR steady Young Boys as Apprentices—

One to the TRIMMING,
One to the HARNESS-MAKING,
One to the PAINTING, and
One to the SMITHING.

By applying soon, they will meet with favorable terms.

☞I likewise will give the highest price, in Cash, for good

ASH PLANK.

DAVID LITTLE.

Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, Aug. 26.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

GLOBE INN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that well-known

TAVERN STAND,

formerly kept by John Ash, and recently by John B. Marsh, situate in East York-street, Gettysburg, next door to the Bank, and a few doors east of the Court-house, where he will accommodate

Travellers and others,

with the best the country can afford.—There is a roomy Yard and extensive Stabling attached to the Establishment, very suitable for the reception of Droves of Horses, and other Cattle. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction; he therefore hopes to merit and receive patronage from a generous public. It is thought not necessary to recommend further—as the test of examination is the best recommendation.

ANTHONY B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. 3m

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Tuesday the 31st of December, inst.* for hearing us and our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

MICHAEL BUCKMASTER,
CHARLES BUCKMASTER.

Dec. 2. 3t

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Tuesday the 31st of December, inst.* for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN DELAP.

Dec. 2. 3t

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

GROCERIES, &C.

All of which are [illegible] quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

NOW OR NEVER!!

THE LAST AUTHORIZED LOTTERY IN PENNSYLVANIA!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 26,

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 28th of Dec.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

4 Prizes of	- -	10,000
1	- -	2,260
10	- -	1,000
10	- -	500
10	- -	300
20	- -	200
65	- -	100
56	- -	50
50	- -	40
112	- -	30
112	- -	25
224	- -	20
1,900	- -	10
15,400	- -	5

Tickets $5, Halves $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Dec. 16.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 25,

65 57 36 28 34 44 53 43 29 7

7—28—34, a Prize of $100,

SOLD AT CLARKSON'S.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 1st day of January next,* at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE FARM

belonging to the subscribers, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, on the turnpike road leading from Gettysburg to Mummasburg, 2 miles from the former, and 3 miles from the latter place, containing

126 Acres of Patented Land,

20 acres of which are in good Timber, and the residue in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story frame HOUSE, log BARN, &c. There is a well of good water near the door, and a spring of never-failing water quite convenient.

Also, at the same time and place,

28 ACRES of first-rate

WOODLAND,

either in Lots, or the whole together, to suit purchasers.

Persons wishing to view the above Property, can be shown the same by calling on the subscribers living on the premises. A good title will be made to the purchaser.

Also, at the same time and place,

Horses, Horse-Gears, Hogs,

Hay by the ton, Grain in the ground, Ploughs, a Wagon, Windmill, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

JOHN SWENEY,
HERVEY SWENEY.

Dec. 16. ts

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, until the 1st of January next,

A House and Lot of

Ground, situate on West York-street, Gettysburg, a few doors below Mr. Newman's Tavern, at present in the occupancy of Mr. George Chritzman. There is a Stable and well of water on the Lot. For terms, &c. apply to

THOMAS MENAIGH.

Dec. 2. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN BAYLY, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased are requested to discharge their accounts without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH BAYLY,
FLEMING GILLILAND, } *Ex'rs.*

Nov. 25. 4t

BIBLE DICTIONARY; UNION QUESTIONS,

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.

Dec. 2. tf

Flax-Seed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Aug. 19 tf

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, about the middle of October last, a *Yellowish Fleaked* **COW.** I will pay a just reward, and reasonable charges, if I get her again.

T. C. MILLER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 18. 6t

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of STRAW PAPER, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 1st day of January next,* on the premises,

A two-story House

AND

LOT OF GROUND,

with other Out-buildings thereon erected, situate in Abbotts-Town, Adams county, adjoining Lots of Tobias Kepner, Esq. and Michael Hoffman—late the Estate of JOHN FOX, Jun. deceased. This is a good Stand for a Store or any other business. The house is large, and being convenient, it will also suit two families, as there are two Kitchens in said House. There is a good well of water near the door, and a good Stable and other Buildings. Any person desirous to view the property before the day of sale, may call on Col. George Ickes, innkeeper, or Mr. Joseph R. Henry, in said town, who will shew the same.

☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of sale by

JOSEPH MILLER, *Ex'r.*

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 6. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold, at Public Outcry, on *Monday the 30th day of December, inst.* at the late residence of PETER MYERS, sen. deceased, in Huntington township, Adams county, the following Property, viz.

Horses and Horse-Gears, Cows and young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Grain by the bushel, Old Iron, and other articles too numerous to mention.

At the same time and place will be Sold at Public Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, about one mile from the York Springs, on the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, containing 188 ACRES and allowance, adjoining lands of Michael Wiest, Philip Myers, innkeeper, & others. The improvements are a Log House, and Log Barn; a never-failing spring of water near the house; a good Meadow; and a sufficient quantity of Woodland.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known by

JACOB MYERS, }
PETER MYERS, } *Ex'rs.*

Dec. 16. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 27th day of January next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

Dec. 16. tc

CARPENTER'S

Compound System of Liverwort,

FOR Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumptions, Liver Complaints, &c. sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, where a large and general assortment of Drugs & Medicines can always be had at the lowest prices.

Dec. 16. tf

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Wednesday the 1st of January next,* at 10 o'clock, precisely, with arms and accoutrements complete—each member provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order,

R. MARTIN, O. S.

Dec. 16. tp

WOOL.

CLEAN Washed WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods, by

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, July 15. tf

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE

Compound Chlorine

TOOTH-WASH,

FOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19. tf

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 31st day of December inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. a plantation, or

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing 50 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Rice and others; on which are erected a one-story Log House, a log Barn, a spring of water near the house, and a small Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Daniel Weidner.*

—ALSO—

A certain Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Lady, David Newman, Peter Marks and others, containing **200 *Acres,*** more or less; on which are erected two log dwelling houses, a log Barn, a log Stable and an Apple Orchard—100 Acres of arable Land, 30 Acres of Meadow and the residue Wood-land. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Thomas Cross,* deceased.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, in pursuance of an Alias Venditioni Exponas,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining the lots of Whitestown, lands of Christian Stout and others containing 180 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a stone Mill House, one two-story rough-cast dwelling house and back building, stone Bank Barn, one two-story log Tenant house and Back Building, four 1½ story log Tenant houses, and other out-buildings, with an orchard.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Christian Stout, Ludwick Waltemyer and others, containing 140 Acres, more or less.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Conrad Plank and others, containing 12 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a BLAST FURNACE, Frame Bridge-house, Casting-house, Coal house, two-story Brick Office, and Stone Smith-shop.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Benjamin Asper, Peter Slaybaugh and others, containing 64 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two story Log Dwelling house, one-story log Tenant-house, double log Barn and other out-buildings, with an Orchard, and a bank of Iron Ore.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Smyer, Adam Sower, Leonard Sitesinger and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log dwelling-house, double log barn, with an orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Stephen Duncan.*

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 16.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Hard-Ware.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

☞He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg: if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

100 Dollars Reward!

ESCAPED from the Public Jail of Adams county, on the morning of the 13th of November inst.,

JOHN SHULTZE.

aged about 22 years, 6 feet 2 inches high, slim made, spare faced, light brown hair, scarcely any beard, the first joint of his right thumb being off, and a large scar on the second joint of the left thumb.

Took with him, when he made his escape, a blue cloth coat, with a tabby velvet collar, light brown cassinet pantaloons, flowered cotton velvet vest, a jean roundabout white and red striped, a white hat, old Munroe shoes much worn, also a Swiss watch.

The said Shultze was committed on a charge of Robbery about three months since. Most probably he will change his name and clothing.

Whoever apprehends the said Shultze, and brings him back to the said Jail, or lodges him in any other Jail so that the subscriber can recover him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought back.

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 18, 1833.

☞Editors throughout the U. States would subserve the cause of justice by giving the above a few insertions—as it is important for the peace and safety of the community, that such fellows should be incarcerated.

Notice is hereby Given

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on *Tuesday the 31st day of December next,* viz.

The account of John Hostetter and Christian Erisman, Administrators of the Estate of John Erisman, deceased.

The account of John Aulibaugh and John Hostetter, Executors of the Estate of David Mellinger, deceased.

The account of Jacob Montorff, Administrator of the Estate of Philip Montorff, deceased.

The account of Jacob Lefever, Guardian of Samuel A. Smyth.

The account of William White and James M'Cullough, Administrators of the Estate of Joseph K. M'Cullough, dec'd.

The account of Henry Hemler, Guardian of Margaret Marshall.

The account of John B. M'Pherson, Administrator of the Estate of Jane Cochran, deceased.

The account of Jonathan C. Forrest, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Shilt, deceased.

The account of David Middlecoff, Administrator of the Estate of John Mark, deceased.

The account of Cornelius Lott and Henry Lott, Administrators of the Estate of Cornelius Lott, deceased.

The account of Wm. E. Camp and Linna Ann White, Administrators of the Estate of Enos R. White, deceased.

The account of John H. M'Clellan, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Kelly, deceased.

The account of Jacob Brown, Administrator of the Estate of Michael King, deceased.

The account of Daniel Raffensperger, Administrator of the Estate of Michael Yohe, sen. deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 28th, 1833. tc

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*

Nov. 18. 1y

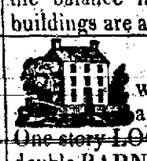
HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES, COMMON - - DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 16. tf

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale, a tract of PATENTED LAND, adjoining Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams County, containing **134 *Acres,*** about 80 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance in thriving Timber. The buildings are a two story



Dwelling House,

which has been occupied as a Tavern for many years—One story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, double BARN, DISTILLERY, and other out-buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the property, and as the Subscriber is determined to remove to the Western Country, it will be sold on advantageous terms.

JACOB GRASS.

Nov. 11. tf

VALUABLE

Virginia Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. ☞For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy to be palatable to children.

GRAVE STONES.

THE Subscriber has on hands an assortment of *GRAVE STONES,* which he will sell (and letter the same) as reasonable, and on as short notice as he can.

DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, June 24. eotf

Fresh Goods.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Miller & Witherow

HAVE just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

FOR SALE,

The Elegant, High-bred, and full-blooded Coach Horse,

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS is a beautiful Chesnut Sorrel, eight years old, 16½ hands high, handsomely formed, lengthy, gay, and handsome. It is a proof of his perfection, that by the very competent Judges of the Exhibition of fine Stock at a Fair held on the Eastern Shore in the fall of 1829, he was admitted the best Stallion produced to improve the breed of Coach Horses, and those for family purposes generally, as well on account of his breed, as his great bone, sinew, and fine form. He walks, racks, trots, and canters remarkably well. He is, in strength, form and figure, what may be conceived in the description of a first-rate English Coach-horse or Hunter: his eyes a large clear hazel, and his movements graceful and grand. His colts are much admired for their size, action and beauty. Columbus was got by Old Columbus, who was got by the famous horse Tom, owned by Col. Beal Owings, out of a Sportsman and Kildeer mare, got by the imported horse Sportsman, formerly owned by Col. George Clark, of Greencastle. His dam was got by Diomed, a colt of the imported Diomed, and out of a full-bred Spot mare. A more detailed pedigree is deemed unnecessary, as his figure and performance are sufficient to recommend him to good Judges.

HENRY BLACK.

Near Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific.

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood,* and all diseases of the *Breast and Lungs.* Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superior efficacy over many other remedies, now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprietor (J. BOYD, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains no mercury in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Cholic, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops have the happy and salutary effect of affording immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull, drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salutary effects.

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitsburg.

Nov. 4. tf

Almanacs for 1834.

ENGLISH and German Almanacs, large and small, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 16. tf

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.